



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

outlay from 1837 to 1840, including the 3,000,000 of capital, in 12,000 shares of 250 florins each, was 3,491,059 florins; and the whole outlay, including dividends and a balance of 74,795 florins, at the end of 1840, amounted to the same sum. Public confidence fluctuated exceedingly from 1837 to 1840—the 100 florin shares varying from 164 in May, 1837, to 103 in January, 1839. In December, 1840, the 100 florin share had risen to 131; and it is progressively increasing, and in February, 1844, it was nearly 148 florins.

I have now exhibited a statistical picture, in which the social body is portrayed as a piece of mechanism, the several parts of which are to perform their respective functions according to the laws prescribed for their operation: there is not to be any increase nor any diminution of action; nothing is to go out of its course. There is no doubt, a community so acting mechanically is free from many of those evils to which the unimpeded industry, speculation, and impulses of men give rise. There are few great crimes; indeed, there has been but one execution in Frankfort (for murder) since 1793; comparatively few offences against persons and property; no external and offensive indications of pauperism; immorality is veiled from the public eye; and a general appearance of well-being seems to obtain. But there is no progress; man in his social relations is at a stand-still; the past is the present, and the present is the future, both for the state and its citizens. No doubt such a state of things exhibits a certain amount of good, which may constitute an Utopia for the money-changer, the bill-broker, the commission agent, and even the merchant and banker; but which must be abhorrent to the lofty aspirations of the philosopher, the philanthropist, and the statesman, who look confidently to gradual amelioration in the moral, intellectual, and physical condition of men, societies, and states.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

First Ordinary Meeting, 1844-45, Monday, 18th November, 1844.
Lieut.-Colonel SYKES, V.P., in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected:—

Julius Jeffreys, Esq.	Gregory Seale Walter, Esq.
B. Smith, Esq., M.P.	A. A. Knox, Esq.

The following gentlemen were proposed as candidates for admission into the Society:—

John Bright, Esq., M.P.	Arthur Parish, Esq., B.A.
James Blyth, Esq.	Major-General John Briggs, F.R.S.

Thomas Tooke, Esq., V.P., announced to the meeting the titles of the papers read before the Statistical Section of the meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science at York.

A paper by Dr. Balfour, of the Grenadier Guards, was read, entitled, “A Comparison of the Sickness, Mortality, and prevailing Diseases among Seamen and Soldiers, as shown by the Naval and Military Statistical Report.”
